MADRAS COURIER.

AUSPICIO REGIS ET SENATUS ANGLIÆ.

VOLUME XIII. — WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30th. 1797. — NUMBER 621

IT HAS BEEN RESOLVED, *that the Advertisements which appear under the Official Signature of either of the Secretaries of this Government, or of any other Officers of Government, properly authorised to publish them in the MADRAS COURIER, or MADRAS GAZETTE, and meant, and must be deemed, to convey Official and Sufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Resolutions, in the same manner, as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.*

CIVIL DEPARTMENT: Fort St. George, December 24th, 1794.

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Government Advertisement.

The following Letter, containing the true site of the ROCK lately discovered in FALSE BAY, is Published for general information.

Tremendous in Simons Bay,
June 26th 1797.

SIR,

A VERY dangerous ROCK, upon which there is only Twelve feet Water, having been discovered in False Bay, directly in the fair way to this, I have caused a BUOY, to be placed down N. W. by W. from it, distant about a Cables length, but as the Ground about the Rock is exceedingly foul, the possibility is that more danger may be there than is yet discovered, therefore Ships should not approach it nearer than half a Mile, the bearings of Land from the Rock are as follows,

Viz.

Compass Bearings:
Cape Point, S. W. ¼ W.
Cape Hanglip, S. E. ½ S.
Musingburg Point, N. ½ W.
White Sand Hill, in Simons Bay, N. W. by N.
South Hill of Poulsberg, W. ¾ S.
Seal Island, N. E, by N.

You will be pleased to communicate this information to the different Presidencies in India for general Information.

I have the honor to be
SIR,
Your most Obedient,
Humble Servant,
(Signed) J. PRINGLE.

Rear Adm. Rainier,
&c. &c. &c.

A TRUE COPY,
(Signed) PETER RAINEER.

Fort St. George, 26th August, 1797.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the President in Council.

J. WEBBE,
SEC. TO GOVERNMENT.

Calcutta,
THIRD
GENERAL LOTTERY.

THE Public are hereby respectfully informed, that the Drawing of this Lottery, will positively commence on Friday, the 15th. September next, agreeable to the following,

SCHEME,
As Per a former Courier.

Whole Tickets and Halves may be had at the British Bank, and at the House of Messrs. Hunter and Hay, where payment of the Prizes will be made one Month after the drawing is concluded, deducting 10 per Cent.

The whole will be drawn in eight days, 250 Tickets each day.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets,	Star Pagodas 32
Halves ditto,	ditto, 17

N. B. Prizes in the Asylum Lottery will be received in payment.

For Sale
MADEIRA WINE,

FROM the House of Newton Gordon and Murdock of Madeira, warranted to be Genuine and of a Superior quality, It will be delivered at the Beach for 110 Star Pagodas per Pipe, and a considerable discount will be made to those who purchase a quantity not less than Twenty Pipes.

Apply to Messrs. Colt Baker Day and Co.
IN THE FORT
OR TO
Messrs. Satur and D'Monte,
In the Black Town,

22d August, 1797.

Advertisement.

TO be let for 6 months or one year certain. A commodious upper Roomed House, at the Luz, with every Accommodation for a Genteel Family: apply to *Mr. Cassin*, at his Office in the Exchange.

Madras 18 August 1797.

Mocha Coffee,
IN FRAZILS,
Fresh and of the first Quality,
ENQUIRE OF
Mr. Dennison,
AT
Messrs. Kindersley Watts and Co.

For Sale.
BY
Messrs. Hunter and Hay,
FINE BENGAL
MULMULLS,
FIT FOR
LADY's GOWNS.

Fort St. George: 15th August, 1797.

A Card.

HOPE, CARD & REYNOLDS,

For Sale on Commission,
FOR
READY MONEY
A FEW BOXES
OF
BENGAL CANDLES

Fort St. George: 13th. August, 1797.

New Insurance Office.

NITICE is hereby given, that a NEW INSURANCE OFFICE, will be opened on the 15 of August next, under the Firm of the BENGAL INSURANCE COMPANY, for the Purpose of Insuring Ships and Goods against the Dangers of the Seas and Enemies, on an extensive and Liberal Plan—The Capital Consists of Twenty Lacks of Sicca Rupees, one-fourth part of which is deposited in Company's Paper, and three-fourths in Bonds Granted by the Different Members to the Office, Payable on Demand, and is to be increased to Twenty-five Lacks of Sicca Rupees, Ten Lacks of which are always to be kept in Government Securities.

Applications for Insurance will be received by Messrs. LAMBERT ROSS, and Co.—Agents for the Office; and no Deduction will be made on the Payment of either Average or Total Losses by this Office on Account of Brokerage or Fees to the Secretary or Agents.

Calcutta: 24th July, 1797.

Bills on England,
TO BE HAD ON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS
AT
Six, Nine, & Twelve Months Sight,
FOR PARTICULARS
APPLY TO
Messrs.
Tulloh Jervis & Br...

Bill's on China
MAY BE H...
BY
APPLICATI...
Messrs. Hunter and H...
ALSO
MADEIRA WINE, at 115, 135,
Pagodas per ... mediate use.

For Sale
At the Exchange,
WARRANTED
FRESH CLARET,

FROM the Houses of Stockdale and Co. Paxton and Co. and Brown and Whitford—at Eight and a half Star Pagodas, per Dozen,—Imported on the Honorable Company's Ship Britannia,—by Captain Barrow and Mr. Randle.

ARREARS OF PAY,
DUE TO OFFICERS FORMERLY IN THE SERVICE
OF
HIS HIGHNESS THE NABOB.

SOME Papers are left at the Office of Messrs. KINDERSLEY WATTS, and Co. for the Inspection (and if thought proper the *Signature*) of those concerned, relative to Demands of the following Description, viz.

Such as, on a Reference from the Committee appointed in 1786 for the Investigation of unconsolidated claims, have been acknowledged by the Nabob's Agents; and for the Amount of which Bonds have likewise been granted by His Highness, specifying the same to be for Arrears of Pay.

Madras: 23d August, 1797.

A Card.
HUGH GORDON,
Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen
IN ADDITION TO GOODS LATELY ADVERTISED,
HE HAS NOW RECEIVED A VERY
Extensive Assortment of
SILVER PLATE,
Consisting of the Following
ARTICLES.

CRUET FRAMES, with spare Glasses, Egg Frames, Tea and Coffee Pots, Coffee Urns, Tea Caddys with locks, Tea Kettles, Cream and Sugar Basons, Milk Bowls, Goblets, Curry and Rice Dishes, Salvers, Bottle Stands, Shade Candlesticks, Muffineers, Pye Dishes, Saucepans, Toast Racks, Fish Knives, Egg Boilers, Salt Cellars, Dish Rings and Crosses, Snuff-boxes, Knives and Forks, Table, Desert and Tea Spoons, &c. &c.

AND

A Capital Spirit Level, complete, by Dudley and Adams.

Fort St. George, 25th. August 1797.

Advertisement

MR. JOHN JERVIS owing to his removal from the Presidency, and the uncertainty of his return to it, having intimated his desire to withdraw his name from our Firm his interest therein will accordingly cease and determine on the 31st. Inst. and the business of the House will from the 1st. of September next be conducted under the firm of TULLOH BRODIE and Co.

Madras, 29th August, 1797.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By J. L. Heefke,
AT HIS ROOMS
On SATURDAY, the 2d September,
At 11 o'Clock;
The Undermentioned Articles,
... Remainder of the Effects the property of a Gentlemen lately deceased.
CONSISTING OF,
A COLLECTION OF
...EW BOOKS.

... Pieces ... and Cassim... a ... Silver T... Pot and ... plete, Sal... ..., a Capital Go... f other articles. ... *we will be sold,* ... close an acc...

For Sale.
A BEAUTIFUL SILVER GRAY
ARABIAN HORSE;
SOUND AND QUIET
HE WAS ORIGINALLY VALUED AT
Four Hundred Pagodas,
and has only been in the present proprietors possession seven or eight Months.
APPLICATION TO BE MADE TO
Mr. William Spence,
at the Office of
Messrs. Stephens & Cockell,
who will dispose of him on reasonable terms.

Fort St. George: 30th August, 1797.

Freight for Calcutta,

THE SHIP
ELIZA,
Captain Gibson,

Will sail on or about the 8th September.

For Frieght,
Apply to
OR TO
Captain Gibson,
At the Beach,

Fort St. George, 29th August 1797.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By Wright, Hurst, and Branson,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
On SATURDAY, the 9th September.
At 11 o'Clock,
AN EXTENSIVE COLLECTION
OF
BOOKS,
AND
PAMPHETS,
&c.

Catalogues are now in hand, and will be forwarded as soon as possible to the Out-stations.

Advertisement.

CAPTAIN Lieut. LEESON REILY, late of the 1st Bat. 8th Regt, N. I. dying intestate, MAJOR Mc. LEAN, Commanding the Corps, has in Conformity to the usage of the Service ordered an inventory to be taken of his Estate and Effects, and they are now ready to be Delivered to such Person or Persons, as may be duly authorized to demand them.

Fort St. George, 29th August, 1797.

Advertisement.

...rs. LANEY begs to Acquaint tho... ...he ...e indebted to her as well prior as Sub... ...ent ...her Present Partnership with M... ...LO...ING, that owing to long Illness sh... now ...n the Point of quitting this Country f... ...urope, ...d she wishes all outstanding Debt... ...ay be ...id with the utmost E...dition. ...Mr. Ed. ...ANCORNE, who ... ...ered to ...ceive th...

...s 29th August, 1797.

NATURAL ANTIPATHIES in some MEN, to FLOWERS, FRUITS, and FLESH, &c.

(Continued from our last.)

THE mildest medicines create such disturbances to some, as if they were of the most vehement sort, which Physicians did frequently observe in an illustrious Lady, who was the light and ornament of our age: for while they endeavoured to purge her but with manna, she was suddenly taken with torments, loathings, belchings, weariness, and involuntary sweats, and more dangerous symptoms did ever follow; yet with stronger medicines, she was purged without any trouble. Also her nephew (though of a bilious temperament,) a man excellently well versed in the art Military, and all other laudable studies, could never be happy purged with manna; so that it seemed to be a certain peculiar property of that family. *Schenck. Obs. Med, l. 7. p.* 891.

A noble Count of Arnstadht had such an antipathy to olive oil, that all kind of sauces that were prepared with it, and set in the room where he was, must suddenly be taken thence, or else he would immediately fall into deadly faintings. *Schenck. Obs. l.* 7. 89. 1.

A Student in the University of Stafnia was so overcome with melancholy, that he had thoughts of laying violent hands upon himself: but before, hand consulted Dr, Christianus Ostenfeld, the King's Professor of Physick, about that case of conscience, who with forcible arguments laboured to reduce him to more Christian resolves, promising that by physick he would purge away those melancholy humours, which occasioned such black and evil cogitations. In the mean time, he prepares an infusion of antimony, and delivers it to his chamberfellow, to be drank off in the morning. He upon the sight of the infusion immediately found such a loathing arise, that he besought him to take away the medicine, and soon after such abundance of humours were voided by him upwards and downwards, that in a short time after he was found and safe, and with a cheerful and lively countenance gave thanks to his physician. *Barthol. Hist. Anatom. Cent.* 5. *Hist.* 64. *p.*

who, when he was by no means able to take any Physick as oft as he had need, he used to have it prepared for him in a great quantity: that done, he caused it to be poured hot into a clean bason, where he used to stir it to and fro with a small stick, and to hold his mouth and nostrils over the steam of it, by which he was purged as plentifully as if he had taken any convenient medicine for that purpose. *Schenck. Obs. Med. l.* 3. *Obs.* 3. *p.* 384.

ANECDOTE.

"No!" said an Italian gamester, after an "intolerable run of ill-luck, "no, thou jade, "Fortune! Thou mayest, indeed, cause me to "*lose* millions, but I defy thy utmost power, to "make me *pay* them."

To the EDITOR of the MADRAS COURIER.

SIR,

I PRESUME those really good Men, the Danish MISSIONARIES can have but little Epistolary Correspondence, except what concerns either the immediate object of their Mission, or such additional Exertions as they voluntarily make, on behalf of the Poor, & Needy. It is well known they themselves are not rich, and to People in that predicament small Sums are an Object.

Pity that a Minister of God's Word, whose Heart teems with Benevolence towards his Fellow Creatures, should be prevented in one single Instance from performing an Act of Charity, (under which head I consider advice and Consolation) to those who stand in need of it.

If not too great a liberty, therefore, I would wish to suggest through the Channel of your useful Paper, that the Customary Postage on Letters might, with *little Loss, & much Propriety,* be remitted, in Favor of the respectable Fraternity abovementioned.

I am Sir

Your very Obedient [illegible]nt.

OBSERVATIONS,

[illegible] *the* TEMPERATURE *of some parts of* [illegible]ENINSULA *of* INDIA, *and on the* ME[illegible] [illegible]EAT *of the* COAST *of* COROMANDEL.

BY DR. FRANCIS DUNCAN.

FOR [illegible]e of [illegible]ertaining the [illegible] temperature of [illegible] [illegible]ald [illegible] necessa[illegible] compare the result of observations made in [illegible]ous and distant situations of the country. I am not in possession of materials sufficient to enable me to determine so general a question. What I have to say only respects the temperature of the southern parts of the Peninsula, and the mean heat of the Coast of Coromandel.

The distinguishing characteristic of this climate, is its uniformity of temperature, which, in the open parts of the Coast, is never subject to any sudden or violent change. It appears from a register kept at MADRAS, by Mr. CHAMIER, during four successive years, that the heat at the same hour, same day, and the same month of each year, varied but little. That the difference of temperature between morning, noon, and midnight, was often not more than 2 or 3 degrees; was generally about 5 or 7, and hardly ever exceeded 10. That the mean range of the Thermometer from the one year's end to the other, was confined within the limits of 25 degrees; and that even taking into account the unusual heats and colds of particular seasons, the whole scale of Temperature from its most opposite extremes exceeded not 36 degrees; viz. from 64 to 100, which Mr. CHAMIER only observed once in the course of 4 years. But the extremes of heat and cold only occupy an inconsiderable portion of the year, and *the inhabitant of Madras passes four-fifths of his time in a temperature that is above 76 and below 90.*

This uniform Temperature which prevails at Madras and many other places on the coast, is in a great measure to be ascribed to the vicinity and influence of the ocean. But when we go into the interior parts of the country, where this influence is not felt, we meet with a greater variety of climate, and with more intense extremes of heat and cold, whose duration and sudden transitions are variously modified by the surrounding circumstances of the situation; by the lowness or elevation of the country; by its being mountainous or woody, barren or cultivated; by the prevalence of the Inland-winds, and the state of the country over which they blow; finally, by the abundance or scantiness of the rains.

On the table-land of *Mysore*, at the distance of 150 miles from *Madras*, and in the same parallel of latitude, the Thermometer at Sunrise during November, December, January, and February, is found to sink 15 degrees below the Temperature of the chillest morning in the plains of the Carnatic: and in the woody country about *Shevandroog*, a person suffers a greater change of temperature in the course of 12 hours than he would experience at Madras during the revolution of as many years.

In open and bleak plains, where the reflection from the parched surface co-operates with the direct rays of the sun, the heat becomes ex- [illegible] shade, the Thermometer has been found, for many days together, to rise to the height of 106. In such situations too, when accidental rains do not interrupt the settled uniformity of the weather, the temperature suffers but little abatement during night and morning. At *Poonamallee*, during part of April and May 1793, the Thermometer never fell lower than 89, and always rose above 96 often to 98, and some times to 103. But this was an unusally hot season, and no rain had fallen for nearly six months.

During long continued rains, as well as in a course of fair and settled weather, the opposite extremes of heat and cold are continually approximating. During the Malabar Monsoon of 1789 and 1790, the Temperature for several months was between 74 and 82, and during great part of that time seldom rose 2 degrees above 78, or fell 2 degrees below it. But here the rains were very heavy; the sun sometimes entirely hid for weeks together, and the earth overshadowed with a gloom and obscurity, resembling the darkest December day in London; a curious circumstance to occur under a vertical sun, at mid-day, and within ten degrees of the Line!

The state of cultivation has great influence on the Temperature. In the neighbourhood of Trichinopoly, where the lands are annually overflowed by the freshes of the *Cavery*, the Temperature is more uniform and moderate than in the southern districts, where the rains are more scanty, and where the inclemency of the seasons so frequently affect the growth of the harvests. At Palamcottah, during the month of January the Thermometer has been found to vary from 75 to 89, which is far above the heat of *Madras* and *Trichinopoly* at the same period.

In the plains surrounded with hills, it may be naturally expected that the sun will [illegible] felt very powerful. In the valley of *Ambo*[illegible] during the months of March, April, and [illegible]ay, there prevails an intense and [illegible]try heat. [illegible]ch raises the Thermome[illegible] u[illegible]r the sh[illegible] [illegible]f a *marg*[illegible]e to 100 and [illegible] degrees. B[illegible] [illegible]e, as w[illegible]l as at Tri[illegible] the la[illegible] ting [illegible] mate [illegible] and bring[illegible]g with t[illegible] hazy or cloudy wea[illegible] [illegible]t is in the *Nort*[illegible] [illegible]grees: when this happens, there is always a considerably mortality, which I am rather inclined to impute to the peculiar malignity of the winds, than to the degree of actual existing heat. For in the *Carnatic*, during the hot months, every person who exposes himself without doors at noon, suffers a much greater degree of heat; and the Thermometer in this situation rises to 136 degrees, sometimes higher. Yet this temperature is not only compatible with life, but even with the active functions of men. For in the highth of it, armies march with all their cumbrous equipments, forts are erected and demolished, and a heat that rises 60 degrees above the summer-Temperature of the British Islands, is unable to restrain the efforts of men engaged in war, commerce, or amusement.

In India, the circumstances of the subjacent country seem to have a stronger influence on the state of the circumambient atmosphere than is observed to take place in cold and temperate climates; for we often find clear and foggy skies, dry and rainy weather, and a salubrious and malignant air only separated by the distance of a very few miles.

I have observed that the Temperature is much influenced by the abundance or scantiness of the rains of particular seasons, and this is perhaps the chief cause why one year happens to be cooler or hotter in the same place. The season of 1795 has been much cooler at *Warriore* than that of 1794, and the former was preceded by a heavier monsoon and of longer duration that the latter, which made a difference of Temperature during March, April, and May (the hottest months here), of 3 degrees; a difference which we feel sensibly in a high Temperature, where the smallest increase beyond what we can easily bear, very sensibly affects us. I ascribe this to the effects of a more luxuriant vegetation, which is always proportionate to the abundance of the rains.

In order to form a correct estimate of the medium heat of the *Coromandel Coast*, we must examine it abstractedly from the agency of hot winds, accidental storms, and the effects of reflection from a parched surface; and our observation must be made remote from those circumstances of situation, which are known to encrease the extremes of heat and cold. To mark the lowest point to which the mercury sinks, and the highest to which it rises, is not the object here in question; but to ascertain that *central point* of Temperature, near which it settles the greater part of the year, to which it is constantly tending amid all its fluctuations, and to which it necessarily returns in a contrary progress, more or less accelerated, from its [illegible] extremes of heat and cold. It seems clear that the middle point between these extremes cannot be assumed as the *mean Temperature;* for the mercury falls but very seldom to its lowest degree of cold, and remains there only a little time; whereas during nine months in the year, it is continually verging towards the limits of excessive heat, and though it sinks but seldom under 70, it often rises above 90.

With the exception of some extraordinary seasons, it is seldom that the Thermometer either sinks below 68 or rises above 96, and only a few times in the year (and not every year) that it reaches those extremes: perhaps during some cool morning occurring in December and January, and a few intensely hot afternoons, generally between the middle of April, and the middle of June. The influence of the westerly winds, and of heavy dews and chill damps, in some parts of the country, may for a little while extend the range of the Thermometer 20 degrees beyond what I have mentioned, viz. by raising it 10 degrees above 96 at one period of the year, and sinking it 10 degrees below 68 at another, and more considerable deviations from the ordinary standard have sometimes occurred. But these extraordiuary extremes of heat and cold happen not in every situation, nor every year; and when they do happen, they only occupy a portion of time incomparably small. For it will be found that in 300 days and nights, out of 365, the Thermometer is seldom below 76 and seldom above 92, and that some what more than four-sixths of our time in this country, are passed in a Temperature that lies between 77 and 89, and that its deviations above and below these limits, at the opposite periods of the year, will nearly balance each other. Now as during three-fourths of the year, the Temperature approaches much nearer to 89 than it does to 77, it seems probable that a point distant 3 degrees from the former and nine degrees from the latter, that is 86, ought to nome the nearest to the medium of the heat of the Coast of Coromandel. This I consid[illegible] as approaching nearest to the Tempera[illegible] [illegible]most generally predominating in the at[illegible] [illegible]re, abstracted from the influence of land [illegible] heavy dews, the reverberation of light [illegible]ted surface, the monsoon rains, and [illegible]rms.

[illegible]as satisfied to reason on this mat[illegible] [illegible]y the comparison of various ob[illegible]tions and registers of the weather made in [illegible]rent parts of the country in the course of [illegible]ween seven and eight years, These I dili[illegible]tly compared with the diaries of Mr. CHA[illegible]ER, and bec[illegible] convinced that the medium heat of this coast must be about 86, and it was not a little satisfactory to me to find at last, that these deductions came pretty near the truth.

Desirous to bring the matter to the test of experiment, I determined to ascertain the Temperature of deep-seated springs, as has been done in Europe, though I do not know that any thing of the kind ever had been tried within the Tropics. For this purpose, I chose a well at *Warriore*, 27 feet deep, and perfectly shaded by trees from the rays of the sun. On immersing the Thermometer in the water of this well, the mercury settled at a quarter of a degree below 85. I have repeated the experiment for the last two months, morning, noon, and evening, and invariably with the same result. This I cannot help considering as fair and conclusive, so far as Experiment made in one situation *only* can be allowed to have weight in determining a general Question. I have no doubt but that springs in mountainous situations will be found somewhat colder, and that those near the sea may also vary a little. This would be worth ascertaining. I own it is rather a matter of curious speculation than of real utility. People will hardly think of building for themselves subterraneous abodes, for the purpose of taking refuge from excessive heat: Yet it is certainly a matter of curiosity to know, that at the distance of 27 feet below the surface there prevails a Temperature that never varies.

From the result of the above experiments and observations, compared with those that have been made at home, it appears that the medium heat of this part of India rises 40 degrees above the middle Temperature of the British Islands.

THE AGE of REASON.

An Extract, from the Letters of a HINDOO RAJAH, *written during his residence in England.*

BY ELIZA HAMILTON.

"THE AGE OF REASON is thought, by Mr. VAPOUR, to be very near at hand. Nothing, he says, is so easy as to bring it about immediately. It is only to persuade the people in power to resign its exercise; the rich to part with their property; and with one consent to abolish all laws, and put an end to all government: "Then," *says this credulous philosopher,* "shall we see the perfection of virtue! Not such virtue, it is true, as has heretofore passed current in the world. Benevolence will not then be heard of; *gratitude* will be considered as a *crime* and punished with the contempt it so justly deserves. *Filial affection* would, no doubt, be treated as *a crime of* a *still deeper dye*, but that, to prevent the possibility of such a breach of virtue, no man, in the Age of Reason, shall be able to guess who his father is; nor any woman to say to her husband, Behold your son.

"Chastity shall then be considered as a *weakness*, and the virtue of a female estimated according as she has had sufficient energy to break its mean restraints. "To what sublime heights," *exclaims this sapient philosopher,* "may we not expect that virtue will then be seen to soar!— By destroying the domestic affections, what an addition will be made to human happiness! And when man is no longer corrupted by the tender and endearing ties of *brother, sister, wife,* and *child,* how greatly will his dispositions be meliorated! The fear of punishment, too, that ignoble bondage, which, at present, restrains the energies of so many great men, will no longer damp the noble ardour of the daring robber, or the midnight thief. Nor will any man then be degraded by working for another.

"The divine energies of the soul will not then be stifled by labouring for support. What is necessary, every individual may, without difficulty, do for himself. Every man shall then till his own field, and cultivate his own garden." "And pray how are the Ladies to be clothed in the Age of Reason?" asked Miss ARDENT.— "Any Lady," *replied the philosopher,* "who chooses to wear cloaths, which, in this cold climate, may by some be considered as a matter of necessity, must herself pluck the wool from the back of the sheep, and spin it on a distaff of her own making." "But she cannot weave it," *rejoined Miss Ardent,* "without a loom; a loom cannot well be made without iron tools, and iron tools can have no existence without the aggregated labours of many individuals."

"True," *returned Mr. Vapour;* "and it is therefore probable, that in the glorious æra I speak of, men will again have recourse to the skins of beasts for covering; and these will be procured according to the strength and capacity of the individual. A SUMMER'S DRESS may be made of the SKINS of MICE, and such animals; while those of sheep, hares, horses, dogs, &c. may be worn in winter. Such things may, for a time, take place; but as the human mind advances to that perfection, at which, when deprived of religion, laws, and government, it is destined to arrive, men will, no doubt, possess sufficient *energy* to resist the effects of cold; and to exist, not only without clothing, but without food also.

"When reason is thus far advanced, an effort of the mind will be sufficient to prevent the approach of disease, and stop the progress of decay. *People will not then be so foolish as to die.*" "I can believe, that in the Age of Reason, women

won't be troubled with the vapours," replied Miſs Ardent, "but that they ſhould be able to live without food and cloathing is another affair." "WOMEN!" repeated Mr. Vapour, with a contemptuous ſmile,, "*we ſhall not be troubled with women.* In the Age of Reaſon, the world ſhall contain ouly a race of men!!"

"Nothing could be more repugnant to the opinions of Miſs Ardent, than this aſſertion.—This worthy daughter of Serraſwatti is firmly perſuaded, that in the Age of Reaſon, a very different doctrine will be eſtabliſhed. It is her opinion, that the perfection of the female underſtanding will then be univerſally acknowledged.

"She pants for that bleſſed period, when the eyes of men ſhall no longer be attracted by the charms of youth and beauty; when mind, and mind alone, ſhall be thought worthy the attention of a philoſopher.

"In that wiſhed for æra, the talents of women, ſhe ſays, ſhall not be debaſed by houſehold drudgery, or their noble ſpirits broken by baſe ſubmiſſion to uſurped authority. The reins will then be put into the hands of wiſdom; and as women will, in the Age of Reaſon, probably be found to have the largeſt ſhare, it is they who will then drive the chariot of ſtate, and guide the ſteeds of war!

"Mr. Axiom, whoſe deference to the opinions of Miſs Ardent is implicit and unvariable, perfectly coincides in her opinion.—"Who," ſaid he, the other evening, in diſcourſing upon this ſubject, "who would look for mind, in the inſipid features of a girl? It is when the countenance has acquired a character, which it never can do under the period of FORTY, that it becomes an objectof admiration to a man of ſenſe. Ah! how different is the ſentiment which it then inſpires!" The tender ſigh, which was heaved by Mr. Axiom at the concluſion of this ſentence, in vibrating on the ears of Miſs Ardent, ſeemed to touch ſome pleaſant uniſon, that overſpread her countenance with a ſmile.

"You, my friend, will, I doubt not ſmile alſo, at hearing of theſe *glad tidings for* GRANDMOTHERS; and divert yourſelf with thinking, when this empire of reaſon ſhall be extended to the regions of the EAST, what curious revolutions it will make in the ZENANAS of HINDOOSTAN!—May the GODS of our Fathers preſerve thee from the ſpirits of the deep—and the ſyſtems of philoſophers!—*What can I ſay more?*"

AN ADDRESS.

Delivered to the Grand Jury of the County of Dublin, at the Quarter Seſſions of the Peace, held at Kilmainham, on Tueſday the 10*th of January*, 1797, *by* ROBERT DAY, *Eſq.* M. P. *one of his Majeſty's Counſel learned in the law, and Chairman of the ſaid County—(Publiſhed at the requeſt of the Magiſtrates and Grand Jury).*

"GENTLEMEN OF TAE GRAND JURY,

"I ſhall not trouble you this day with many words. The preſent tranquil and orderly ſtate of our county and capitol, and the ſcanty calender in my hand, call ſcarcely for any other expreſſion from me than that of the moſt lively and cordial congratulation. The times, it is true, have been turbulent; the laws had loſt their energy and juſt authority; and humanity muſt for ever deplore the ſtreams of blood which the inſulted juſtice of the country has exacted. But it is a conſolation of much moment that ſo many unhappy victims have not died in vain. Our miſguided fellow ſubjects, warned by numerous and ſevere examples have diſcarded evil Counſellors and abandoned the criminal courſes into which they had been deluded. They have opened their eyes at laſt to the bleſſings of that CONSTITUTION which protects them; and have returned to the paths of honeſt and ſober induſty, and a due ſubmiſſion to the laws of the land.

"GENLEMEN, I feel that it would be an inſenſible and diſguſting waſte of your time, to detain you at this joyful moment by a cold and phlegmatic diſſertation upon your duty, the threadbare theme on which I have ſo often ſolicited public attention. I feel that at this proud juncture ſuch a diſcourſe would be deemed as it ought, a pedantic mockery of your beſt and fineſt feelings, engroſſed, as no doubt they now are, by one of the moſt exhilarating and ſublime ſubjects that ever preſented itſelf to the enraptured mind of man. Yes, Gentlemen! *Virtue has triumphed over Crime—Order over Anarchy—Liberty over Slavery—Religion over Atheiſm.*—The right arm of our gracious God hath been ſttetched out to cruſh an impious foe, and to ſave and protect his favourite Iſland. The long-patient vengeance, the ſlumbering wrath of a juſt and terrible Divinity hath at laſt been awakened, and hath vindicated his power and juſtice upon the heads of an Apoſtate race, who have proſcribed him from his Temples and denied even the exiſtence of the Living God.

"In contemplating this ſignal mercy, there are certain facts too prominent and emphatical to eſcape the norice of the moſt ſuperficial obſerver; facts which might impreſs conviction upon infidelity itſelf, were infidelity capable of conviction. The diſcomfiture and utter confuſion of an enemy ſteeped in blood, *ſteeled "againſt every compuntious viſiting of nature,"* have been the ſole and excluſive work of the Almighty. Providence, it would ſeem had reſerved to himſelf the puniſhment of thoſe declared enemies of all order, virtue and religion. *Afflavit Deus et Diſſipatur.* It was the breath of the Almighty which diſperſed them.—He uttered his will; and ſtraight-way the enemy who had eluded the Britiſh fleet, and had already in imagination rioted in the golden ſpoils of this plundered and devoted land, were ſcattered.

"This proud armament, the laſt effort of their expiring navy, invited hither by traitors, advanced with all the confidence of another Armada to a certain and eaſy conqueſt, and has cloſed its career with the ſame diſaſtrous and tragical cataſtrophe. Nor can it be forgotten by any well regulated mind, that this awful viſitation had been appointed for the great feſtival of Chriſtianity; as if to recall, a tremendous warning at that ſacred ſeaſon, a loſt and infatuated people to a due reverence for our holy religion, which had been the object of their deriſion, and which they had by a formal decree aboliſhed and abjured.

"But this is not all. If the pompous enterprize from which your deſtruction was promiſed, bas been miſerably fruſtrared, your preſervation has been accompliſhed by means not only the moſt effectual but the moſt judicious and beſt ſelected. It is true, a fair opportunity, has been loſt of emblazoning another day in the crowded calendar of Britiſh glory; but humanity and true policy, frugal of the blood of patriots and heroes, ſhrink alike from the blood-ſtained triumphs which feed the unfeeling pride and paſſions of nations and conquerors! Your deliverance has been effected by happier and more providential means:—it has not coſt you a ſingle life or a ſingle ſhip.—That ſtorm, which burſt upon the hoſtile fleet, locked up ours ſecure in port—and what at firſt was felt by us all as misfortune, proved ultimately but another inſtance of Divine favour.

"For my own part, as a ſteady and confirmed Chriſtian, I cannot but deſcry, in the ſtrong-marked events of this auſpicious hour, the Divine finger—the immediate interpoſition of an avenging, a protecting, a juſt Ruler of the Univerſe. I can diſcover in theſe providential occurrences a ſuperintending Diſpenſer of good and evil, '*ſcattering a people that delight in war,* ſcourging the * perfidy of a Government who project your deſtruction, even while they preſent to you the olive-branch of peace; mortifying their contumelious inſolence, their pride, gigantic arrogance; inſpiring the FIVE-HEADED DESPOT OF FRANCE, by practical leſſons of bitter adverſity, with ſentiments of becoming moderation and holding forth to exhauſted Humanity ſome reaſonable proſpect, ſome fair omens, of returning repoſe. But Gentlemen, it would be unjuſt to paſs over the effects of this much vaunted expedition amongſt ourſelves, happy beyond the moſt ſanguine hope.

"When I had the honour to addreſs the laſt Grand Jury of the county, I took the liberty to draw their attention to the critical ſtate of public affairs, and to ſuggeſt the neceſſity of arming ourſelves under the ſanction of Government, in conformity to the Yeomanry act of this Seſſion. But well as I had reaſon to recollect the martial alacrity and genius of our countrymen, my mind, I own had not been prepared to expect or to conceive the poſſibility of what has ſince happened. High as I knew their pulſe to beat at the call of danger, of honour, and of their country, I hardly could expect that all party animoſities, religious and political, would have inſtantly ſubſided—that all profeſſions, trades, and occupations, would be abandoned for arms—that in the ſpace of three ſhort months you would have become a nation of ſoldiers, and another volunteer army would have ariſen more ſudden, more ſyſtematic, and better regulated even than the former. This mad and deſperate enterpriſe has developed the true character of Ireland to admiring Europe. It has diſplayed your gallantry, your patriotſm, and your public ſpirit.

"These, however, are virtues which were never denied to the Iriſh Character. But it has proved alſo, what perhaps was not before ſo well underſtood, the ſound and loyal principles of the Southern Peaſantry, their correct conception and deep abhorrence of French Fraternity, and their ardent devotion to their good KING, and to the BRITISH CONSTITUTION and GOVERNMENT. It has produced the Paſtoral Letter of the pious Catholic Biſhop of Cork, breathing a ſpirit, loyalty and philanthrophy, worthy of an Apoſtle—It has in a word, vindicated the great Roman Catholic Maſs againſt the miſconceptions of men prejudiced, becauſe uninformed, and (what was mor[e] difficult) againſt the diſaffection and criminal tardineſs of certain diſcontented individuals of their own body—*The Elements have ſave[d] us*;—a Britiſh Fleet may ſave us;—but wh[en] we are thus united at home, thus animat[ed by] a juſt ſenſe of the incalculable bleſſings we [en]joy—the perfect ſecurity of our Liberty, [our] property and our Perſons—confident in our own reſources, we may bid defiance to any future experiments which our implacable Enemy ſhall be raſh enough to repeat.

"One very ſerious and alarming fact is now confirmed beyond a doubt, that *a traitorous Correſpondence* has been maintained by Miſcreants in this Kingdom with the Government of France. It now appears that the Invaſion, thus happily averted, has been promoted by domeſtic Traitors, ſcandalouſly miſrepreſenting the general ſpirit and temper of the Iriſh peaſantry:—that Invaſion which was to lay waſte your fields, to ſack and pillage your well earned fruits of long and laborious thrift, your virtuous matrons and beloved children, given to the ſpoil, the brulity and butchery of a famiſhing, licentious and inveterate ſoldiery, culled for their pre-eminince in crimes from the goals and gallies of France; and recently ſchooled in the enſanguined, deſolated, and ſmoaking ruins of La Vendee. Whether the French Rulers have reaſon to thank their parricide correſpondents for belying the purity of our country, for their confident aſſurance that Ireland was impatient for French liberty—that is, to league with ruin and embrace death: let the preſent triumph and univerſal glow of patriotiſm and loyalty decide.

"But allow me to expreſs an anxious hope, that the Magiſtracy and all good ſubjects may not be deluded by the preſent flattering calm, but that they continue to watch with jealous vigilance all ſuſpected individuals and aſſociations. In the beſt conſtituted communities there will always be found men of ſplenetic and malignant minds, or ſurfeited by too much happineſs, or intoxicated by ſudden proſperity, or having no property or character to loſe, who eagerly pant for change, are ready to overturn the venerable fabric of Government, and labour to ſpread their own contagion amongſt a happy and contented people. The old and flimſy veil under which theſe innovating ſpirits cloak their pernicious purpoſe, is *Parliamentary Reform.* When the houſe is on fire they refuſe to join in extinguiſhing the flames, until a certain Chamber, which in their wiſe and profound conceit is ill conſtructed, ſhall be altered according to their taſte.

"But whatever they profeſs, there ſeems no violence in ſuſpecting that the object of ſuch projectors is the deſtruction of the whole building, and not the improvement of any part—thoſe cold-blooded Reformers, whoſe loyalty muſt be purchaſed, who in the hour of danger would capitulate and parley with their country, and muſt make their bargain even when the enemy is in your harbours!—If there be men amongſt us ſurrounded with all the means of human happineſs; ſafe in their perſons, ſecure in their property, in the full fruition of every ſpecies of rational and ſocial liberty, who yet are diſcontented and complain—*if there be men, who warmed by the animating beams of the SUN, make no other uſe of his cheering light but to diſcover the ſpots upon his glorious diſk*—I can only pity lamentation ſo unfounded, and occupation ſo unprofitable and unavailing. Be it our ſtudy to cheriſh with a jealous care, a CONSTITUTION, our protection and pride, the parent of every civil bleſſing, and which it would be our greateſt misfortune to ſurvive.

"But in vain has all this profuſion of bounty been beſtowed upon us, unleſs we turn with grateful hearts to HIM from whom it flows; unleſs endued with a deep and laſting ſenſe thereof we allow it to mingle with our lives, and colour all our conduct—but above all, unleſs we reſolve to cling faſt by that ſacred Revelation of the Divine Will, which is the beſt conſolation under misfortune in this would, and the ſtrong anchor of our hope in the next. It is an imperious duty upon men of your condition and influence to promote, by example and admonition, among the inferior claſſes of the people, the practice of induſtry and temperance a willing obedience to the law, and all the moral and religous virtues. The prevention of crimes is far more lovely and acceptable in the ſight of GOD than the puniſhment. Virtue and Happineſs go hand in hand, even in this life; and depend upon this as a political axiom, *that the greater the ſtock of individual virtue in any State, the happier will be the general condition of that State.*

"GENTLEMEN, the ſureſt pledge which I know for public order, [per]ſonal ſecurity, and univerſal happineſs, is to be found in that divine compendium of Ethics—"FEAR GOD, AND HON[O]UR THE KING."

* The Neg[o]tions for Peace continued till the expedition was r[eady] and then were abruptly and contumeliouſly bro[ke] off. The fleet ſailed from Breſt on Thurſday even[ing th]e 15th December, and on the 19th Lord Malmſb[ury re]ceived the French Miniſter's note, commanding [him to] quit Paris in 48 hours.

T[HE] [M]ESS[ENGE]R.

...-MAR...

...with the ...t informa- ...Thurſday, ...

"A Council was held at Buckingham Houſe when this Intelligence was communicated. The Emperor ſtates, in the moſt uniquivocal manner, that the new Treaty, Offenſive and Defenſive, concluded between the Republic and the King of PRUSSIA, by which the latter promiſes the co-operation of his Forces, had reduced him to the fatal neceſſiiy of ſuing for an IMMEDIATE PEACE, to ſave the remaining part of his Dominions.

"His IMPERIAL MAJESTY profeſſes the ſtrongeſt attachment to the Intereſt of Great Britain, and laments the cauſe, which now forces him to act upon different principles. He advances ſome pertinent obſervations on the daring ambition and inſatiable avarice of the King of PRUSSIA, who menances the overthrow of the Houſe of Auſtria. His MAJESTY then takes a review of the preſent War—deſcribes all its viciſſitudes—proves the chearfulneſs, promptitude, and energy of his late operations—but expreſſes his regret, that notwithſtanding the valour of his arms, thoſe efforts had not been attended with all the deſigned ſucceſs. His MAJESTY towards the concluſion, DECLINES ALL FUTURE PECUNIARY AID, as uſeleſs and ineffectual; and evinces the moſt ardent deſire for the Peace, Happineſs. and Proſperity of Great Britain."

Every caſe of a FAILURE in FINANCES, ſince the ſyſtem of paper began, has produced a REVOLUTION in Government, either *total* or *partial.* A failure in the finances of France produced the French Revolution. A failure in the finance of Aſſignats broke up the Revolutionary Government, and produced the preſent French Conſtitution. A failure in the finances of the old Congreſs of America, and the embarraſſment it brought upon commerce, broke up the ſyſtem of the old confederation, and produced the preſent federal Conſtitution. If then we admit of reaſoning by compariſon of cauſes and events, a failure in the Engliſh finances will produce ſome change in the Government of this country.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

GOLD.—The principal reaſon for the ſcarcity of gold coin, is the increaſed value which a GUINEA now carries on the Continent, bearing on leſs than 25 per cent. *premium*, at this moment at Humburgh. Several Jews have recently been detected in ſmuggling guineas over in walking canes, artfully hollowed, to contain a conſiderable quantity.

It is perhaps unknown to many perſons, that ſterling gold is now purchaſed by the refiners at 4l, 16s, per ounce; the former price was 3l, 17s, 1d, the intrinſic value of a guinea was then about 1l. 6d$\frac{1}{4}$d. it is now, (at the price the refiners give for it) worth 1l. 5s 10$\frac{1}{2}$d.

We have, therefore, much reaſon to ſuppoſe, that in a ſhort time, every guinea that can be procured by Jews, &c. will be immediately melted down, as reckoning the guinea at its current value, 21s, the profit to the melter will be 1s, 10d.

London, April 3d,

We have the ſatisfaction to announce, that the public inconvenience reſpecting the non circulation of the current coin of the realms is not likely to be of much longer duration; as our letters of Saturday from Hamburgh ſtate, that the Courſe of Exchange having taken ſo great, and immediate a turn, Engliſh Guineas had fallen in value from 26s. to 20s. and 3d. each; and that conſiderable quantities at the latter price were then packing for exportation to London,

His Majeſty's Mint has nearly completed a new coinage of 140,000 guineas; and the Directors of the Bank have informed the Maſter, that they are ready to iſſue Bullion for another Coinage to the ſame amount.

The "*Redacteur*," on mentioning the late voluntary Loan, raiſed by Adminiſtration, to meet the expences of the preſent year, concludes a ſevere cenſure of this meaſure with the following remarkable paſſage:—"This ſort of patriotiſm, or rather this well-directed perſonal intereſt, which attaches people of property, and unites all ranks of ſociety to the ſucceſſes and enterprizes of Government, ſhould be imitated by France, and the trite and important truth preſſed on the public mind, that the proſperity of the people cannot be ſeparated from that of the ſtate." Though his article makes no part of the official column of the "*Redacteur*," yet it is ſingular enough, that the meaſures of our Government ſhould be ſo fully juſtified in a journal, publiſhed at the expence of the Directory, and which, of all the French public Prints, moſt faithfully expreſſes the true ſpirit of the Executive Governm[ent o]f France, even in its non-offi[cia]l columns.

A C... ...ant was lately married at Pon... ...ſe, the ... ...ces of whoſe wedding feaſt have excited n... ...e aſtoniſhment and amuſement. They are ... to have amounted to 170,000 livres, ex... ...e of bread and wine. The wonder, how... is only momentary, and the enor... of t... ...am but apparent; for reckoning ...ouis ...r at 5900 livres paper, the Corn... ...aſt only coſt him thirty-four

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

WEDNESDAY, 30th. August, 1797.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Fort St. George, 21st August, 1797.

G. O. By Government,

THE FOLLOWING PROMOTIONS TO TAKE PLACE.

Captain Lieutenant Andrew Maccally to be Captain of a Company, vice Forbes deceased, Date of Commission the 5th August 1797.

Brevet Captain Andrew Bord to be Captain Lieutenant vice, Maccally promoted, Date of Commission 5th August. 1797

Captain Lieutenant P. Mapother to be Captain of a Company, vice Coilings Invalided, Date of Commission 16th August, 1797.

Brevet Captain A. Mac Farlane to be Captain Lieutenant vice Mapother promoted, Date of Commission 16th August 1797.

Ensign John Fish to be Lieutenant vice, Mac Farlane promoted, date of Commission 16th August, 1797.

Captain Alexander Beatson to be Major, vice Price deceased, Date of Commission the 18th August, 1797.

Captain Lieutenant Leeson Reilly to be Captain of a Company, vice Beatson promoted, Date of Commission, 18th August, 1797

Brevet Captain Alexander Maitland to be Captain Lieut. vice, Reilly promoted, Date of Commission 18th August, 1797.

Ensign Edward Favil Davis to be Lieutenant vice, Maitland promoted, Date of Commission 18th August, 1797.

KINGS TROOPS.

G. O. Head Quarters Dinapore, 29th. July, 1797

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following promotion, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known:—

36th Regiment.

Ensign William Frith, from the 52d regiment, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice John Joseph Hall, promoted to a company in the 97th regiment—1st. August, 1797.

G. O. by the Commander in Chief, Head Quarters, Dinapore, 29th. July 1797.

The Commander in Chief, has been pleased to make the following appointment, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

76th. Regiment.

William Cheyne, Gentleman, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Henry Shawe, removed to the 36th. regiment—1st. July 1797.

THE following account of the Loss *and* Damage *sustained by the* Ships *of the* Expedition, *fitted out at* Calcutta, *is Copied from the* India Gazette *of the 14th. Instant.*

ON the morning of the 9th. instant, His Majesty's Ship Heroine, the Honorable Captain Murray, having the undermentioned Ships under his orders, viz. *Goonong Api,* Fire ship—Honorable Company's Ships Lord *Hawkesbury*—Lord *Camden*—Lord *Macartney*—Sir S. *Lushington*—General *Goddard*—*Phœnix*—*Princess Mary,* and *Martha*—and country ships *Triton*—*Abercromby*—*Chichester*—*Nancy*—*Hercules*—*Union*—*Ajax*—*Charlotte*—*Munster Lass* and *Brisk* Tender—weighed from Kedgeree and proceeded down the River with a fair wind, which continued with them during that day and until the morning of the 10th. when the greater part of the Fleet, having passed Saugur Island, were proceeding down the Channel, the wind came round to the Eastward and afterwards to the S. S. E. and blew hard with severe squals at times;—the ships having, before the wind shifted, been carrying more sail than they could bear when brought to the wind, were obliged to lessen their canvas; but before this could be effected, some of them had drifted into shallow water and were obliged to anchor; the sea running high and it blowing very hard, the *Hercules* drove upon the Gasper Sand and *lost her rudder;* the *Nancy* also touched, but was got off with the *loss of two anchors* and some little other damage; these two ships, with the *Ajax,* which also *lost her bowsprit* and *two anchors,* have returned to Diamond Harbour.

Not so fortunate, however, we are sorry to state, were the *Martha,* and *Charlotte,* the former of these *foundered* on the night of the 10th. and the crew were seen next morning, clinging to the masts and rigging; but as two of the Pilot Schooners were seen standing towards the wreck, great hopes are entertained of their being *saved.*

The *Charlotte* held out till the morning of the 11th. when, having drifted over the Gasper-sand, into six fathom water, she *sunk;* we have much pleasure in stating that *Captain M'Donald* and the *crew* were *saved* in the boats and on rafts, which were picked up by one of the Pilot Schooners.

Captain M'Donald, with the Pilot of the ship and part of the crew, reached Town last night in the Long-boat.

The Honorable Company's [illegible] *Lord Camden,* having lost some anchors [illegible] understand, was returning to Diamond Harbour.

These are the only losses wh[illegible] have yet been reported and we sincerely hop[illegible] one else have occurred.

The damage sustained by the Nancy, and Ajax will be repaired in a day or two, anchors &c. being sent down to them.

PACKET OVER-LAND.

ON Monday Morning Despatches were received by Government, *via* Constantinople, and Bombay,—their date from the former place, we learn to have been the 25th of May.

The only Intelligence received by this medium which has yet transpired is, that the Emperor of Germany had made Peace with the French Republic, to which he had ceded the Netherlands: however inauspicious to the Commercial Interests of Great Britain this circumstance may eventually be, we yet learn that Stocks rose 3 per Cent. on the occasion.

In consequence of the above Intelligence, and the probability that a General Pacification would immediately take place, the Expedition against Manilla has been Postponed—and the Troops are disembarking accordingly.

YESTERDAY arrived the Honorable Company's Ship Busbridge, Captain Dobrie, aud the Country Ship Calcutta, Captain Clark, from Bengal.

On Saturday last arrived the Chichester, Captain Blake, one of the Ships of the Bengal Fleet. Captain Blake escaped from the surrounding destruction desplayed in the above Extract, with the utmost difficulty, and with the loss of four Anchors and Cables.

On Monday morning arrived the Honorable Company's Ship Tellicherry, Capt. Baker, from Calcutta, which she left on the 7th Inst. the Tellicherry, will proceed on her voyage in the course of a few days.

The Zephyr Packet, Capt. Scott, it was expected, would be in Pilot-water, about the 20th Instant. We have the pleasure to announce to our Subscribers, *that she touches at this Port.*

Letters from Ganjam mention that the ship Mary, Captain Pitman, (formerly the Dudaloy) had put in there, being in the utmost distress for Provisions.—The French Musicians, Messrs. Adler and Co. were passengers on the Mary for Calcutta, and whilst three of these Gentleman were endeavouring to procure a supply for their Table, a violent Gale of Wind set in, which forced the Mary to cut or slip, and proceed to sea.—She has not since been heard of.

The Managers of the Asylum and Road Lottery, we are informed, have very liberally granted the sum of *Two thousand Pagodas,* toward the exertion of a place of Protestant Worship in the Black Town. A subsription had, some time since, been opened for effecting the above laudable purpose, and which, with the above donation, will permit the building to be immediately proceeded upon. Government, we learn, have not only sanctioned the measure, but have also granted a piece of Grand, on which the building is to be erected.

INDIA SUGAR,

The average price of Sugar, computed from the Returns ending March 29 1797, is Sixty-eight Shillings and Eight Pence per Cwt. exclusive of the Duties.

COMPANY's PAPER, CALCUTTA.

	Buy.		Sell.		
6 per Cent. interest,	14	8	15		Discount,
8 per Cent. ditto,	8	4	9	4	Ditto,
Bond,	8		9		Ditto,

MARRIAGE,

On the 6th ultimo, at Tellicherry, Miss Whitehill, Daughter of Stephen Whitehill. Esq. Chief of Salcette: to Andrew Belt, Esq. Factor in the Honorable Company's Civil Service.

DEATHS,

At Masulipatam, Mr. Young, a correct, industrious, and worthy Man.

At the Presidency Mr. Evens, Shopkeeper.

At Bombay Mr. Benjamin Robertson, an Attorney in the Honble Mayor's Court: a young Gentlemen of very promising abilities: very sincerely and deservedly regretted.

Asiatic Mirror,—*9th. August,*

We understand that His Majesty's 36th, 52d, 71st, and 72d Regiments, a[illegible] to be drafted into some other of the Roy[illegible] Regiments at present in India. The Offic[illegible]rs of the drafted corps, are *to proceed to Euro*[illegible] to recruit, for the new formation of thei[illegible] respective Regiments.

The Honourable Comp[illegible] extra ship the Zephyr, is ordered for [illegible]atch about the middle of this month. [illegible] touches on her passage [illegible]e Cape.

With [illegible] *Ayr, Maj*[illegible]*kenzie,* [illegible] Majest[illegible] Regi[illegible] [illegible]ry [illegible] to [illegible]

The [illegible] detaine[illegible] the exp[illegible]

all the Europeans, who were lately lurking in considerable numbers about town.

The Ships of the *Expedition* equipped at this Port, are *in high order,* and in the best possible condition for active service. The most liberal attention has prevailed in fitting them out, particularly in the supplies of provisions and stores.

The Troops, both European and Native, that have been embarked, are healthy and in high spirits.

Treasure, to a large amount, has been shipped, we understand, on board the Squadron.

Telegraph,—*12th. August,*

On Thursday evening last, accounts were brought to town, of the safe arrival in the river, of the ship *Mary,* Captain T. Sutherland, from Bombay, which port she left on the 27th. of July.

On the 9th. instant the *Mary,* in her passage upwards, saw the fleet outward bound, standing from Saugor roads, with the wind from the northward, blowing fresh; and it appears likely from thence, that they would all have left their pilots on the same evening.

Apprehensions are entertained for the safety of the other ship, named the *Mary,* which sailed from Masulipatam, on the day that Captain Sutherland left Bombay.

No accounts of this ship, the *Mary,* have been received in Calcutta, from or about her, since Captain Benjamin Brown, in the *Greenwich,* passed her off Points Gardewar.

Kedgeree,—*9th. August,*

Throughout the last twenty-four hours, the winds have been mostly from the northward; with frequent hard sqcalls, and some r in.

Wednesday, 7 A. M. The *Heroine* and other ships under the *convoy* of the Hon. Capt. Murray, are now under weigh, with a fair wind; as follow:—viz.

H, M. Frig.	*Heroine,* - -	H. Capt. Murray,
Ship	*Hawkesbury,* -	—— J. Price,
——	*Lord Camden,*	—— N. Dance,
——	*Lord Macartney,*	—— J. Hay,
——	*Sir S. Lushington,*	—— G. Gooch,
——	*Gen. Goddard,*	—— Graham,
——	*Phœnix* - -	—— Orrock,
——	*Triton,* - -	—— Wright,
——	*Ajax,* - - -	—— Hodges,
——	*Chichester,* -	—— Blake,
——	*Nancy,* - -	—— Wilson,
——	*Abercrombie,* -	—— Fleeming,
Brk.	*Brisk,* - - - -	—— Lawrence,
F.S.	*Goonong Api,* -	—— Stewart.

Wednesday noon.—The fleet is now quite out of sight; and as the wind is fair. and at the same time blowing very strong, they will, in all probability, get clear of the pilot this evening.

The Calcutta Insurance Company have presented the crew of the *St. Louis,* with one month's extra wages, and intend to make suitable presents to the Captain and officers also, for their spirited exertions, in twice beating off a French privateer of superior force, that attacked the *St. Louis* in March last, on the West Coast of Sumatra.

BOMBAY COURIER.

August, 12th 1797.

ON Wednesday last, our Fleet destined to the *Cape of Good Hope* and *Great Britain,* consisting of the Honble. Company's Ships the *Essex,* Captain Strover; the *William Pitt,* Capt. Sir C. Mitchell; the *Manship,* Capt. Cumberlege; the Extra Ship *Princess Royal,* Capt. Stewart, and the *Betsy* Capt. Megson. under Convoy of His Majesty's Ship Crescent, Capt. Sprainger, after having been delayed some time longer than it was expected, worked out of the Harbour and entered upon their voyage with a favorable wind.

The following are the passengers who have proceeded to Europe by this opportunity.

WILLIAM PITT.

Mrs. *Hook,*—Miss *Cameron*—Major General *Balfour,* and Lieutenant T. D. *Beaty,* of the Honble. Company's Marine.

MANSHIP.

Mrs, *Bellassis,*—Lieutenant Colonel *Whitelock* of His Majesty's 77th Regiment, and Lieutenant Colonel *Bellis;* with Capt. *Mackenzie* of His Majesty's 75th Regiment to the Cape.

PRINCESS ROYAL.

Mrs, *Gorman,*—Mrs. *Wedgeborough,* Captain *Walter Boarlase,* of the Honble. Company's Marine,—Lieutienant R. J. *Gorman,* and Lieutenant *Dee.*

The Rains which have hitherto been unusally mild, have within this week past assumed the angry character of the Monsoon, in squalls of Wind & Rain. The sea too as if regardless of the Peace offerings presented by the Natives last Monday as Cocoanut day, has been more turbulent than it has been known during the season, most of the boats for example that went off to the Ships on Wednesday last, were exposed to very iminent danger; one was actually lost, and three men who were in her, perished.

The Honble Company's Ship *Asia,* Capt. Foulkes, the new Ship *Asia,* and the *Fairlie,* Capt. Elliot, are expected to clear out tomorrow upon their voyage to China, first bound to Prince of Wales, Island, the rendezvous of the Trade to that Quarter: the last division of our China Fleet which went to Madras for a Convoy, we find by late advices, had sailed from thence on the 12th ultimo, under convoy of His Majesty's Ships Centurion, Capt. Osborn, and Sybille, Capt. Cook.

Extract of a Letter from Hydrabad dated July 10th, 1797.

" In your last you informed me, of your being acquainted with our unfortunate affair, with the Arabs in Poona. The incident is, I dare say, sufficiently notified to you; but the causes that led to it you are perhaps not entirely acquainted with. The murder of *Capt. Gossan,* of which the papers have already spoken, was a circumstance sufficiently atrocious to have aroused the resentment of every european; but villainous, as the business was, it did not excite that degree of horror and indignation. that a trasaction so completely nefarious ought to have done. On the contrary, it produced ed but some very luke warm efforts on the part of the different european officers (many of whom have very great commands), and the business would most probable have died away, had not Mr. Boyd, an American fientleman, taken it up with a degree of warmth and prmness that convinced *Nana* that nothing short of comslete satisfaction would be listened to, and that our force (then 2000), was not to be trifled with.

" As a prelude to our operations, we seized an Arab jemidar, and blue him from a gun, without any ceremony; and were on our march into the city, to seize on the minister himllfe, and were only prevented by the entreaties of the *Peishwa,* who promised every compensation that the case admitted of —in short, after a variety of negociations, we extorted from the Durbar an arrear of 40,000 rupees, due to M. Gossan, and a gratuity of 20,000 more to a european woman that lived with him, and a small sum to the wounded sepoys. After all debts due by the deceased. were paid—a residue of 26,000 remained for two unfortunate boys, his sons, in Ireland. This sum has been sent to his Agents at Bombay.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Wright, Hurst, and Branson,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

On SATURDAY, the 2d September,

Sale to Commence At 11 o'Clock,

IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF BY PRIVATE SALE,

Four half Chests of Stockdales Claret,

IMPORTED ON THE

KING GEORGE,

For Private Sale.

By Wright, Hurst and Branson,

THE GOOD SHIP

BETSEY,

NOW ON HER PASSAGE FROM BENGAL, BURTHEN 5000 Bags,

Built by Messrs. FOREMAN and BACON, of the best Materials, and is well adapted for the Eastern Trade, for further particulars, Apply to WRIGHT, HURST and BRANSON.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Wright Hurst & Branson,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

This-day WEDNESDAY, the 30th. Inst.

SALE TO COMMENCE

At 11 o'Clock,

FIVE Neat Oval Mahogany Claw Tables, Six Solid Mahogany Loo Tables covered with Green Cloth, Two Elegant sets of Queen's Ware, White, Blue Edged, Three pair of Second Size Plated Wall Shades, Eight pair of Plated Chamber Candlesticks, Six Cruet Frames with Glass Bottles, a few Tea Caddies.

AND

Twenty dozen of Cyder in Stone Bottles.

Remittance to England.

NOTICE is hereby given, that NAVY VICTUALLING BILLS from £. 500 and upwards, will be issued by the HONORABLE BASIL COCHRANE at a favorable rate of Exchange, payable at Ninety days sight, warranted to be punctually discharged without discount: for all sums under £. 500. Mr. Cochrane will grant his private Bills.

Any Money paid in, previous to a despatch, the Current Interest will be allowed, until the date of the despatch or granting of the Bills.

For Private Sale.

By Robert Henderson,

A CAPITAL Acheen HORSE warranted Sound and free from vice, with an Elegant BANDY and Plated Harness almost New.

[illegible]y F. H. WARD,—*Popham's Broad way.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS recei[illegible] [illegible]ence, Poetical Pieces, &c. &c. will be received, and attended to.

[illegible]erris, *Calcutta,*—Messrs. Alexander and Britain, *Masulipatnam,*—Messrs. De Bury, Johannes, Sinan and Co. [illegible] *Trincomallie,* Mr. E. Aldridge, *Tellicherry,* and by Mr. Leonard Jaques, *Bombay.*